Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1805. [No. 1392.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whitkey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Dec. 20.

Ground-Rents for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one, will be Sold, to the higheſt bidder, for *ready money*, at the Coffee-Houſe, two ſeparate Ground-Rents, ſecured by valuable Lots in this town, for £.20 17 3 Virginia Currency.

J. H. Hooe, Aſſignee
of the eſtate of *John Gill*—a bankrupt.

September 5. dtf

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabſco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The ſoil is generally adapted to the produce of ſmall grain—and, if too conſiderable for one purchaſer, will be laid off in lots ſuitable for ſmall farms. A deſcription of the land is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe wiſhing to purchaſe will, no doubt, firſt view it. The payments required will be one-third caſh, and the balance in two annual inſtalments, to be ſecured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the laſt payment is complied with. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas S. Page*, living near the premiſes; who is only authoriſed by me, to ſell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount-Airy, Auguſt 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, in Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

☞ BAKER.

WE are about to eſtabliſh a BISCUIT BAKERY, and would give encouragement to a perſon qualified to take immediate direction of the buſineſs. To prevent needleſs application none need apply without letters of recommendation.

R. & S. Winchester.

Frederickſburg, September 2. d2w

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of Auguſt, a MULATTO MAN, *named*

CHARLES;

ABOUT 5 feet 7 inches high, remarkably round ſhouldered, and may be very readily known, from having his left leg much larger than the right—it has all that appearance which is occaſioned by an old ſore and the free uſe of *ſwitzey*: He took with him ſeveral articles of cloathing, but will probably wear trouſers to conceal his leg.

George Graham.

Lexington, (Fairfax county, V.)
September 2. (3) d3w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims againſt the Brigs *John* and *Enterprize*, and Schooner *Young Lyon*, are hereby notified and requeſted to bring them in, to the ſubſcriber, within thirty days from this date.

James Patton.

Auguſt 20. dt20thSept

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to
BENJAMIN DULANY,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *firſt of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utenſils,
of every deſcription,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchaſers giving bond with good ſecurity for the payment.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit in the Virginia diſtrict, pronounced at the May term, 1808, in behalf of ROBERT BIRD againſt *Joſiah Watſon* and *John Love*; will be ſold to the higheſt bidder for ready money,

AN ESTATE or PLANTATION, in the county of Prince William, called *Buckland*—and one in the county of Weſtmoreland, called *Chantilly*; for the purpoſe of raiſing the ſum of twelve thouſand dollars with intereſt thereon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1795; and the further ſum of nine thouſand four hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty eight cents, with like intereſt, to be computed from the 10th day of May, 1798.

The ſale of the above-mentioned eſtates will be made on the premiſes; that of Buckland to take place on the 14th day of October next—from which only the ſum of eight thouſand three hundred and forty ſix dollars, with intereſt, at ſix per centum per annum, to be computed from the 25th day of July, 1797, and the expence of ſale thereof is to be raiſed, and the reſidue from that called Chantilly, the ſale of which will take place on the 16th day of the ſame month.

Benjamin Moſby, D. M.
FOR
Joſeph Scott, M. V. D.

September 5. dt14th Oct.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A conſiderable addition to their ſtock, forming an extenſive aſſortment of the beſt articles in their line of buſineſs.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Madeira,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port, } *Wines of the firſt quality and in fine order.*

St. Eſtephe Medoc Claret, in caſes of one and two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do. Jamaica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe, Continental Rum, 70 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey, old Iriſh Whiſkey, Molaſſes.

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyſon
Young Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Souchong } TEAS, *carefully choſen of the freſheſt and beſt qualities for family uſe.*

Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Sugars, Muſcovado Sugars, Coffee, Tenneſſee and Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs Cloves, Caſſia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground Ginger, Muſtard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue, Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in bladders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havanna Segars, Britiſh Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead, refined Saltpetre, Brimſtone, Allum, Chalk, Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Auguſt 10. d

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator to the eſtate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will pleaſe to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

Auguſt 14. d

TO LET,

A NEAT WELL FINISHED
TWO STORY HOUSE,

On St. Aſaph-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Abraham Faw's office—apply to

Hewes & Miller.

Auguſt 2. d

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for ſale by Robert Gray, in King-ſtreet.

SHIP
UNITED STATES,
J. M. SPEAKE,

Arrived at Liverpool, in perfect ſafety, after a paſſage of 26 days; and expected to ſail about the beginning of Auguſt, with FALL GOODS, for *Alexandria* and *George-Town*. She may be expected by the 10th inſtant, and as we are deſirous of giving her diſpatch ſo as to place her at Liverpool for an early ſhip next ſpring, for this river, we will either charter, or take in part, freight to a convenient port in *France*, or to *Cowes* and a *Market*, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply to

Rickets, Newton & Co.

September 4. d

For CHARTER,

To the Weſt-Indies or Coaſtways,
The Sloop HOPE,

Burthen 73 tons; a good ſtrong veſſe and in complete order to receive a cargo. Apply to

Hewes & Miller.

Auguſt 28. d

NOTICE.

☞ *W. D. SIMMS* has commenced the *Practice of LAW*, and means to attend the Courts of Alexandria and Waſhington counties, in the diſtrict of Columbia—the Winchester Diſtrict Court in Virginia, and Prince-George's and Charles County Courts, in Maryland.

Auguſt 26. d3w

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

8 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of a ſuperior quality.

15 puncheons,
30 barrels } New-England Rum.

Which he will ſell low, for caſh or approved negotiable notes.

Auguſt 26. d

The Subſcriber

Wiſhes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-ſtreet, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himſelf—the ſtand is equal to any in town for a retail ſtore, and will be rented very cheap. Alſo, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the houſe is very convenient and in good repair—this alſo will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his abſence to Mrs. *Huſton*, living on the premiſes.

Auguſt 8. dtf

FIVE DOLLARS *Reward.*

ABSCONDED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 31ſt ultimo, a *Negro Man*, named BOB, a ſailmaker by trade, about five feet ſix inches high, remarkably erect in his gait and ſlovenly in his apparel, of which he took but a very ſlender ſupply with him. It is preſumed that he is lurking about the town, as he was ſeen yeſterday evening near the wharves. The above reward will be paid for his apprehenſion and delivery. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

R. B. Jameſſon.

September 5. d.

Forty Dollars *Reward,*

For apprehending and ſecuring in any gaol in the United States, ſo that I get him again,

Negro ABNER;

HE is a ſtout, ſtrong, and active fellow; underſtands plantation buſineſs well and is a good ſhoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has ſome old ſcars from a whip which he received ſeventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever ſince and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected ſince, although often deſerved it; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Bronaught, and I have been informed he was ſeen on the road enquiring for ſaid place, with a paſs ſetting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to ſome of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward of Forty Dollars to any perſon that will inform me of the perſon or perſons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the ſame. The above ſlave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,
One mile from Alexandria.

Auguſt 14. d

TO RENT,

A convenient two-ſtory Brick-houſe on Wilkes ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,

July 6. *John C. Vowell.*

FOR CHARLESTON,
The SLOOP
LITTLE POLL,

of *Alexandria*, CASPER HAYMAN, Maſter, now loading at Jamieſon's Wharf. For freight apply to the Captain on board.

September 6. d3t

NOTICE.

INTENDING abſence a few weeks, any buſineſs with me may be addreſſed to Mr. *John G. Ladd.*

William Ladd.

September 7. 3t

GUNPOWDER.

Juſt received, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers,

15 quarter-caſks F and FF Belona Gunpowder, of a ſuperior quality.

ALSO,

25 cheſts Young Hyſon Tea,
50 barrels New England Rum,
10 hogſheads Molaſſes,
10 quarter-caſks Malaga Wine,
3 trunks mens' coarſe Shoes—and
A quantity Plaiſter Paris.

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 7. d

Wanted to Purchaſe,

50 *well ſeaſoned Locuſt or Cedar Poſts, and* 250 *ſtout Cheſnut* RAILS.

Apply to the Printer.

Aug 19. d.

FOR SALE,

100 barrels prime Beef,
60 do. Pork,
5 hhds. and bbls. continental Rum,
4 hhds. Molaſſes,
2 butts real Holland Gin,
12 caſks black eyed Peas,
300 ſacks Liverpool fine Salt,
20 boxes Raiſins,
1 half pipe and 2 qr. caſks London Particular Madeira,
6000 lbs. Coffee,
8 caſes felt Hats aſſorted, ſuitable to the St. Domingo Market,
50 barrels prime Herrings.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

July 30. d

Mackarel & Whiſkey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL juſt received, per ſchooner Hiram, from Rhode-Iſland:

ALSO,

35 barrels ſtrong proof RYE WHISKEY—and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. Theſe articles will be ſold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Waſhington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—

Freſh teas, particularly ſelected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins ſugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump ſugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiſkey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port, } WINES.
Claret in caſes,
20 Boxes freſh muſcatel raiſins,
Very beſt chocolate,
Dixon's beſt muſtard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general aſſortment of groceries as uſual.

The whole of which are of a ſuperior quality, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, who is well acquainted with the *farming buſineſs*.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 3. 2aw3w*

POLITICAL ESSAYS

On the essential and distinctive qualities of Democracies and Republics, with reference to the Constitution of the United States.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN, OR ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

ESSAY X.

The extracts from the speeches of judge Wilson quoted by Mr. Duane, have already been examined. To that paper all to the *first* and *eighth* numbers of "*the Editor*," we beg leave to refer the reader; presuming, without pride, on the result of his sentence. We shall, therefore, offer but a few remarks, to shew how very distant the judge was from considering the constitution of the United States a democracy.

Speaking of the nature of the constitution he expresses himself thus:

I have already had the honor of mentioning its general nature, but I will repeat it. Sir, in its nature it is purely *democratical*; but its *parts* are calculated *in such manner*, as to obtain those advantages also which are peculiar to the *other forms* of government, in *other countries*. By appointing a *single magistrate* we secure *strength, vigor, energy, and responsibility*, in the *executive department*. By appointing a *senate*, the members of which are elected for *six years*, yet by a rotation already taken notice of, they are changing every *second* year, we secure the *benefit of experience*, while on the other hand, we avoid the inconveniencies that arise from a long and detached establishment." (32)

Let it be borne in mind, on this occasion, that the judge, in a preceding speech, describing the advantages and disadvantages of the three forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, assigns, as the characteristics of monarchy, *strength, dispatch, secrecy, unity of council*; of aristocracy, *wisdom, arising from experience and education*. (33) Here he observes of the system, that, altho' in its *principle* it is *democratical*, yet that its parts are so calculated as to obtain those advantages also, peculiar to the other forms of government.

To the *monarchical* principle, therefore, we owe that the executive powers of the state are lodged in a single person, whence proceed strength, dispatch, secrecy, and unity of council; to the *aristocratical* principle, the duration of the senate beyond the period common to senates in democracies, from whence proceed the benefits of experience; and to the *democratical* principle, the limitation of the one to *four*, and of the other to *six* years duration, and their renovation from the body of the people.

Thus the monarchical and aristocratical principles, which pervade the presidential and senatorial branches of the government, *secure* to the state, the one, *strength, vigor, dispatch, secrecy, and unity of council*, and the other, *wisdom, arising from experience and education*; while the democratical principle, which is "carried into every part of the government," (34) guards for the former against the *disadvantages of monarchy*, and the latter against the *inconveniences of aristocracy*. And thus, as has been observed in a former paper, the democratical principle "glows in the president, warms in the senate, and burns in the house of representatives."

Could words render it more evident that judge Wilson, who was certainly a profound thinker and able statesman, considered the constitution *not* as one of "the three simple species of government" (35) he had described, but as a system made up of the principles and best properties of each?—With what propriety then can it be denominated by the name of either?

The constitution of the United States a *democracy!* with the executive powers of the state lodged in *an individual*, elected for four years and re-eligible; with a senate elected for six years and re-eligible; and with all *judicial athority* lodged in a few persons, nominated and appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, and holding their offices for life; with all foreign ministers, and commanders of armies and navies, appointed in like manner, by the president, and holding their offices at his will and pleasure.

The constitution of the United States a *democracy!* What? without the right appertaining to the *whole people, to meet in assembly or assemblies*, to appoint their generals, their magistrates, and ambassadors, to decide on war and peace, and impeachment, and to pass on all decrees relative to the public welfare. (36) If this system be a complete democracy, it is of an *entire new species*, unheard of before the present day. No; those properties which form the constitution of the United States and a democracy, are irreconcileable. The moment those properties so prominent in the constitution of the United States, take their places in a democracy, the nature of the government is changed, and it can no longer be called by that name.

The result of the whole matter is, that the constitution of the United States is neither in form nor in fact a democracy.

"Among those who have treated of government in the way of science (says Polybius) the greatest part have destined civil government into three kinds, royalty, aristocracy, and democracy. But it may very reasonably be demanded of those writers, whether they speak of these as the only kinds, or simply as the best? In either case, indeed, they must be charged with error. For, first, that kind of government is undoubtedly to be esteemed the best, *which is composed of all the three now mentioned*. The truth of this is evident from experience and from fact, as well as from reasons." (37)

Judge Wilson, after examining some of the difficulties which the convention was obliged to encounter, in the course of its proceedings, observes:

"The United States may adopt any one of four different systems. They may become *consolidated into one government*, in which the separate existence of the states shall be entirely absorbed. They may reject any plan of *union* or association, and act as *separate and unconnected states*.—They may form *two or more confederacies*. They may unite in *one federal republic*."—After enumerating the objections to the three first, he continues. "It will not be necessary to employ much time or many arguments to shew that the last is the most eligible system that can be proposed. By adopting this system, the *vigor* and *decision of a wide spreading monarchy* may be joined to the *freedom and beneficence of a contracted republic*. The extent of territory, the diversity of climate and soil, the number, greatness, and connection of lakes and rivers, with which the United States are intersected and almost surrounded, all indicate *an enlarged government* to be fit and advantageous for them. The principles and dispositions of their citizens, indicate that, in this government, liberty shall reign triumphant. Such, indeed, have been the general opinions and wishes entertained since the æra of independence.

If these opinions and wishes are well founded, as they have been general, the late convention were justified in proposing to their constituents, ONE *confederate republic*, as the best system of national government for the United States. (38)

"A constitution that would produce *the advantages of good*, and prevent the *inconvenience of bad government*. A constitution whose *beneficence* and *energy* would pervade the whole union, and bind and embrace the interests of every part. A constitution that would ensure peace freedom, and happiness, to the states and people of America." (39)

Wisely, therefore, has the constitution of the United States been made to *partake of the principles of the three forms of government*; thereby securing to the people the advantages of "*a wide spreading monarchy* and the freedom and beneficence of a *contracted republic*," and hence, with a strict propriety, and conformably to experience, fact, and reason, is it called a republic.

(32) *Idem: p.* 129.
(33) *Idem: p.* 88.
(34) *Mirror, No.* 2.
(35) *Deb: Penn: Con: p.* 39—40.

(36) Montesquieu in his Spirit of Laws, says, *In a democracy, the people in whom the supreme power resides, ought to do of themselves whatever conveniently they can—whatever they themselves cannot rightly perform they must do by their ministers—the ministers are not properly theirs unless they have the nomination of them.*—It is therefore a fundamental maxim in this government that the people should choose their ministers, *that is their magistrates. b.* ii. *c.* 2.
(37) *Polybius b.* vi. *c.* 2.
(38) *Deb: Penn: Con: p.* 34, 35.
(39—*Idem*: p. 37—38.

For Freight or Charter,
To any Port in the West-Indies or United States,

The Sch'r SALLY;
Will be fit for sea by the time the cargo goes on board, burthen 800 barrels. For terms apply to the Master on board at Col. *Hooe*'s wharf.
September 4. eod3w*

We wish to take a YOUNG MAN as a STUDENT of MEDICINE. *Craik & Washington.*
August 28. law3w*

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

THE PRESENT POLITICS OF EUROPE.

Our readers will find under our foreign head, some particulars of the progress which Bonaparte is making in Italy, not by arms, but by cheaper methods of artifice and intrigue.

It was plain from the first that the sweeping title of king of Italy was not assumed for nothing, and the name continues every day to be less empty; Sardinia is extinct—Genoa is incorporated—and Tuscany and Naples pushed upon their frontiers, can only hope to exist during the pleasure of the emperor. The Pope in his ecclesiastical domains, is a prisoner out upon bail, and must surrender himself and his territories, upon the mandate of his master—whilst by the possession of Switzerland, and the great avenues of Italy,—Austria is effectually cut off from all access to Venice.

The plea of the Genoese for incorporating themselves with France, is somewhat plausible 'Blockaded in our ports by the tyranny of the English, though neutrals, we are punished as enemies, and can no longer subsist by that commerce, which is the only means of our support. When the strong oppress the weak, their only refuge is in the protection of the stronger.

'Excluded from the seas we are desirous of a continental connexion, and in uniting ourselves with France we shall be secure as members of her empire, and partake of its glories and of its destinies.'

A national poll is then set on foot—and by a vote of the population, of Genoa surrenders herself to France.

Without any nice examinations of these arguments, Bonaparte accepts the surrender—a senate is convened, speeches and compliments are bandied on both sides, a constittution is sorted out from his travelling port folio, the guns fire, the emperor is proclaimed, and the most commercial province of Italy, with the most impregnable city, and population of a million, is assigned and delivered up to France in half an hour.

What impression is this likely to make upon the continent; Russia has ever dissembled; she has sufficiently expressed her resentment on the old score, and now that Bonaparte has chalked on it, it is not likely to subside. The case of Austria as we have observed is not improved by this event. In adding to this measure of insult, and encroachment Bonaparte, is certainly adding to his security; in case of a rupture he is saved the trouble of conquering Genoa; it is only to be feared he may proceed so far in this progress of peaceable acquisition, that there will not be room to make a stand in Italy or any where else.

In the event of a continental war which is as certain as any thing of speculation can be, it naturally suggests to us here to take some view of the several powers.

The situation of the court of Vienna is strangely equivocal; its politics for this some time past have been mysterious: with the appearance of aversion to the British cause it is said, by nice observers, to be on the eve of coalition, and with the shew of friendship for France, it is believed that the sword is about to be drawn. The suspicious conduct of Austria has an excuse from her situation; the slightest movement of hostility brings an army upon her, the first onset of which she is not able to resist. Unable, but by open and tedious solicitation, to rouse the German states she despairs of this assistance till too late, and surrounded by powers who though involved in a common interest to resist the encroachments of France, are yet willing to truckle to despotism to lengthen the span of their existence, or jealous of any confederacy by which Austria may profit, she hesitates even to negociate for fear of detection, and is unripe for any independent or open action.

That incomparible body of troops which at the beginning of the late war, had given her so decided a superiority, no longer exists in the same persons. If her trrops have derived advantages from a long series of actual services, these advantages were equally on the side of the enemy. Her armies have so often been beaten, that it is no wonder if a sort of weariness and despair have crept among them, after such an infinite train of unwearied fatigues, when they have seen that so many valliant exploits have been only productive of disaster—Many of her best generals have retired or have been disgraced, her dominions tho' large, are not equal to any extensive subsidies; her population though numerous is exhausted and dispersed. These circumstances have probably made her more dilatory and cautious than usual. But notwithstanding Austria has a strength somewhat unaccountable and peculiar to herself—More deficient in pecuniary resources than any other great power in Europe, she is better able to subsist and do considerable things without them. By long habit the whole state is formed to its necessities and the subject is more ready to supply free quarters, and submit to military licence than any other. The country is abundantly fruitful in all its parts, and whilst the war is carried on arbitary government, operating on so extensive an object, can hardly fail of such resources, as must serve an Austrian army; which is still paid, as Tacitus describes the troops of the ancient Germans to have been; "*they have a plentiful table in lieu of payment.*"

Though slow in her operations, Austria makes amends by her perseverance; if she does not play the game with sufficient spirit, she never throws up her cards; and though by an error common to many courts, but particularly fatal to this, she is accustomed to interfere too much and too minutely in the operations of the campaign, there is reason to believe that the prudence of the Archduke under whose guidance her armies at present are has effectually cured her of this folly.

By the celerity of the movements of France, advantages are gained over Austria before she can regulate her resources or muster her troops; but it has always been the design of Austria, that the issue of the war should rather arise from the general result and concurrence of all the operations, gradually producing a solid though a slow advantage, than from the effect of a bold quick, and masterly stroke.

Russia entirely governed by a pacific sovereign, and by aged, and therefore cautious ministers, is wholly occupied in husbanding her resources, and bringing into account her vast extent of territory. The sphere of her ambition is not the south of Europe; her object of aggrandizement, if any, is on the side of the east. With regard to the European politics she proposes but one end—security; and therefore has not yet taken, nor will take any further part than what is necessary to this aim. It is thus that she has hitherto preferred counteraction to open force; but should Austria, for self-defence, be compelled to renew the war, Russia, from the same motive, though not in the same degree, will come forward to assit her. This assistance, however, will be limited by her original policy, and to her own immediate interest; she will not suffer Austria to be further weakened; but neither on the other hand will she attempt an extensive recovery of the former conquests of Bonaparte.

With regard to England, such an ally as this will be almost ineffectual.

Prussia, now on the edge of the French territory, with a ministry who already consider Bonaparte as more their master than their own sovereign, with the name of a French ally, is almost as effectually a vice royalty of France, as Holland itself.

In respect to the northern powers Sweden appears rising to that consequence and strength as to be advancing into the station from which Prussia is rapidly receding. In any event of a shock to the French power, whether by defeat or insurrection in some of the numerous provinces, the German powers would find a rallying post in Sweden, and she might again become as in the days of Gustavus. Denmark is not so lost to the state of its own interest as may at first sight appear. This state evidently only rests in her present torpor till the commencement of action by some great power. We shall resume the subject at a future time.

LONDON, July 14.

Humbolt assures us, that several volcanoes in the Andes throw up at times a muddy substance, mixed with a large quantity of fresh water, and with it a large number of fish, which do not appear to be injured, nor to have been exposed to a great heat. They are sometimes ejected from the crater of the volcano, and sometimes from lateral apertures; but they always come from the height of from twelve to thirteen hundred toises above the level plains. Humbolt is of opinion that these fish are bred in lakes in the interior of the crater.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday the speaker and commons appearing at the bar, the royal assent by commission was given to the consolidated fund, witnesses indemnity, impeachment continuation, smuggling prevention, alien compensation, and several other public private, and local bills.

The lord chancellor then, as speaker of the lords commissioners, addressed

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houses of parliament in the following speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his majesty to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given in the course of the present session of your constant regard for the honor of his crown and the interest of his dominions, and particularly the measures you have adopted for strengthening his majesty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposable military force of the kingdom."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has directed us particularly to thank you in his majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which necessity of the public service has required."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negociation, in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but you may rest assured that no step will be omitted on his majesty's part, for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquility; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigor the continued encroachments, on the part of the French government, which threaten every day more and more, the liberty and independence of the nations of Europe."

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read.

After which the lord chancellor said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his majesty's commission under the great seal, to us, and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday, the twenty second day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 22d day of August next."

July 15.

At a late hour last night no communication from or concerning lord Nelson was received at the admiralty. The public feels an uncommon degree of anxiety on this interesting subject.

We will hazard no speculation, as to the probability of his lordship's having overtaken and defeated the combined fleets of the enemy: because we are in possession of no facts, except those already before the public.

Parliament is now retired from its labors and we believe the English history can scarcely furnish an instance of any session in which so much has been said and so little done. No one effectual measure towards increasing the means of our national defence, has been adopted. Nothing has been done to cement and consolidate the interests of the empire; nor to gain the co-operation of foreign powers. With the exception of raising money for the ordinary and extraordinary services of the year, every thing continues nearly in the same state as when parliament met. The war is equally ineefinite; and the prospect of its termination equally remote. There is this difference, however, that the threatened invasion is more likely to be attempted now, than it was at any period since the commencement of hostilities.

BOSTON, September 2.

TRIPOLI.

In our last we had the pleasure of announcing to the public, the interesting and highly grateful information, that PEACE IS MADE WITH TRIPOLI, on terms honorable to the United States; in consequence of which our unfortunate countrymen are at length emancipated. There has been no arrival since, by which this intelligence could be corroborated by any advices more direct or official. There can be no doubt, however, with respect to the principal fact, that peace is at length made but public curiosity still remains to be gratified with the account of many interesting particulars. It was at first reported (and so we stated the fact) that the ex-bashaw, with the aid of our brave countryman, gen. Eaton, succeeded in ejecting the usurper and as rightful possessor, was reinstated in the government. It is now stated, we know not on what authority, that the attempt of the ex-bashaw *has wholly failed!* We are therefore left wholly to conjecture, with respect both to the real cause and the exact terms of the peace. Is is far from being probable that the reigning bashaw would have consented to emancipate his prisoners, without an exorbitant ransom, unless under the influence of imperious necessity. Nor is it probable that our government would willingly give such ransom, at the present moment, when a powerful squadron had just arrived in the Mediterranean, when the season of active operations was just commencing, with a force, which we must suppose our government thought sufficient to compel the government of Tripoli to make peace on advantageous terms. We are therefore induced, until the particulars are announced, to attribute the merit of this achievement to the bravery, the spirit and perseverance of our distinguished countryman general Eaton. He is represented as a man of dauntless courage, of ardent perseverance, of inexhaustible resources, of a spirit not to be deterred from the pursuit of a great undertaking, whilst the least prospect of success remains. It is therefore presumable, that in conjunction with the ex-bashaw, if he did not make a complete conquest of the territory of Tripoli, that he gained such an accession of strength, and so far intimidated the reigning bashaw, as to compel him to emancipate the American captives on easy terms, and to acknowledge partly at least, if not fully, the rightful claims of his brother.

It is certain the heroic Eaton, with his ally, gained a victory over the troops of Tripoli, and were successful in taking possession of the strong fort of Derna. It is highly probable, therefore, that the reigning bashaw, might, under such circumstances, be willing to grant peace to the United States on advantageous terms, for the purpose of withdrawing their support from his brother. But would the agents of America enter into such a peace without making provision for the claims of their powerful ally, by whose assistance it was obtained?

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Arrived sloop Patty, Boyer, 20 days from Turk's Island. Sailed in company schooner Hamilton, Lufkin, of Freeport, for Portland. Left schooner Polly, Hawes, for Boston, and ready for sea. August 20 and 21st, in lat. 28, long. 71, experienced a very severe hurricane, the sea frequently making a breach half mast high, and expected the deck to be stove in by the great force of the water. August 24, lost Jabez Smith, a seaman, overboard; and the storm still continuing could render him no assistance. Sept 1, spoke brig Dispach, 6 days from New York, for Havanna, who supplied us with bread and oil. The schr. Mary-Ann, Barden, sailed from Turk's island for Cape Francois the 6th of August.

Brig Hiram, Doan, 22 days from St. Pierres, Martinique. Left brig Ulysses, to sail in two days for New York; Sussex, Lee, for New York in ten days; sloop Diana, Lewis, of Alexandria, just arrived and sailed for a market; schr. ——, Eels, to sail in ten; brig Eliza and Mary, Starr, to sail in two days; ship Vigilant for do in 2 weeks; brig ——, Blake, supercargo, to sail for New York; schr. Mars, Lynch, just arrived from New York; brig Paragon, Howland, arrived 5 days from N. Y.; schr. ——, Atwick, just arrived from N. Y; who on his outward passage in lat. 26, was in co. with 4 British seventy fours, in a violent gale one of the seventy fours was sunk and another dismasted. This happened while captain A. was in company with them. Two days after the gale, capt. Atwick, fell in with the coppered ship Superb, of Baltimore, bottom upwards. Capt. Atwick lost his deck load, and was on his beam ends 4 hours. Capt. Doan, was detained among the islands 48 hours by a gale of wind, which commenced on the 15th of August.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

COMMUNICATION.

Theatrical.—A spectator could not but be delighted with Mrs. Wood, in the character of Amanthis, in "*The Child of Nature*"—You will however Mr. Snowden, permit a *married man* to say, he thinks Mrs. Francis, in the afterpiece, supported the character of Fiametta, in a style that bespoke her an *elder daughter of the same family.*

Extract of a letter from London, July 15.

"The only circumstance at present unfavorable to the trade of this country, is the anxiety we are in about the leeward islands. The French and Spanish fleets being arrived at Martinico, in which quarter our naval force (until lord Nelson's arrival) has been unable to cope with them; it has tended to raise the premiums here to a very high rate. 25 per cent. to return 10l. for convoy, was given on the Surinam and Demerara fleet, both on Friday and Saturday last, altho' it is said, by the last accounts, they were all safe at Surinam and Demerara. The Jamaica fleet is just arrived here, which is joyful news to the underwriters, and the prices of coffee and sugars are no less comfortable to the merchant and importer. In order to furnish you with a more general idea of the quotations of the various articles here, a mere colonial price-current would do.

"In the mean time, although trade is dull, we do not perceive any great symptoms of distress in the commercial world; there are few or no bankruptcies of any consequence, which seems to indicate, that in general it is not the regular and decent expences of life that ruin people, but overstrained and bad speculations, to which at present there is little or no temptation."

Captain Simmons who arrived at Boston on Saturday 31st ult. in 35 days from Gibraltar, informs, that an official and detailed account of the negociation and peace with Tripoli, had been received at that place, and that he was promised a copy of the same by the American consul; but being ready for sea, and a favorable breeze springing up, he left the place without it. He however understood, that the terms were an exchange of prisoners, and a gratuity from our government of 60,000 dollars.

Captain S. further informs, that Lord Nelson had arrived at Gibraltar, without having heard any thing of the combined fleets from about 4 days after leaving the West Indies—and immediately proceeded to Tetuan bay to water; from whence he was to proceed in pursuit of the enemy, determined (as he said) to follow them while he had a vessel in a situation for the service.

IMPRESSMENTS.—The brig Elizabeth, from Newry, [says the New-York Daily Advertiser] was brought too yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, by the frigate Cambrian, and detained 6 hours. Nine passengers and five seamen were impressed. Some of the passengers had endeavored to secrete themselves under the coals in the hold, but the lieutenant and his gang were too *keen* to be thus duped, and actually *pricked* them out with the *points* of their swords.

It was currently reported in town, on Saturday, that Mr. Bowdoin had not been accredited as minister of the United States to the court of Spain. On what authority the rumor was founded we know not; but it is certain that letters have been received here, by some recent arrivals from Spain, stating that he would not proceed to Madrid; but on the contrary, was actually preparing to take his passage for England, with his family and suite.

[*Boston pap.*]

From ROCHELLE.

Captain Jarvis, arrived here on Friday, in 43 days, from Rochelle, informs, that soon after leaving port, and while passing off Rochefort, he met a French squadron, consisting of 7 sail of heavy ships, coming out of the Roads, who brought him to and ordered him into the Roads, under the custody of a gun brig; soon after he had come to anchor in the Roads, (the brig being about to execute some order at Britany passage) the wind favored his escape, and he sailed. He could not ascertain the exact force of the squadron, nor their destination.

[*ibid.*]

MILLS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, that valuable property, known by the name of

COLUMBIA MILL,

Situated on the south bank of Major Abraham's creek, below the confluence of the Kenderhook and Claverack creeks, about half a mile from the channel of the North river, and four miles North of Hudson, being one of the best streams in the state of New York, four run of burr-stones are erected in the mill, together with all the machinery, constructed in the best and most convenient manner for the manufactory of flour. The water is navigable along side of the mill for boats drawing 5 feet water. The advantages which this situation affords for the manufactory of flour are numerous, and will be best appreciated by any person wishing to engage in that line of business, by a view of the premises.

For price and terms of payment, which will be made easy to the purchaser, and to whom an indisputable title will be given. Apply to

Elisha Penkins, at Albany,
OR,
John Alsop, at Hudson.

September 9. eozm

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *George Hoke*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of August, 1805.

Ann Hoke, *Administratrix,*
By James Anderson, her Attorney.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment as above. 2awam

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Spring-Garden Theatre.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Entertainments of this Theatre, will close with SIX BENEFIT NIGHTS, the first of which

WILL TAKE PLACE
ON
TUESDAY EVENING,
(SEPTEMBER 10)
WHEN WILLL BE PRESENTED,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mrs. Francis & Miss Hunt;
The Celebrated COMEDY
OF
LOVER'S VOWS.
(By Mrs. Inchbald.)

Baron Wildenham,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Count Cassel,	Mr. Jefferson
Anhalt,	Mr. Wood
Verdun,	Mr. Francis
Frederick,	Mr. Cain
Cottager,	Mr. Seymour
Landlord,	Mr. Blisset
Agatha,	Mrs. Jefferson
Amelia,	Mrs. Wood.
Cottager's Wife,	Mrs. Francis

End of the Comedy (for that night only) the *Minuet de-la-Cœur and Allemande,*
By Mr. FRANCIS & Miss HUNT.

To which will be added, the favorite FARCE
CALLED
The Mid-Night Hour;
Taken from the French of Beaumarchais.

Marquis,	Mr. Wood
General,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Sebastian,	Mr. Francis
Nicholas,	Mr. Jefferson
Mathias,	Mr. Blisset
Ambrole,	Mr. Seymour
Julia,	Miss Hunt
Cecily,	Mrs. Seymour
Flora,	Mrs. Francis.

The evening entertainments to conclude with a Pantomimical Sketch of SONG & DANCE,
CALLED
Harlequin Hurry Scurry;
OR,
The Rural Rumpus.

Harlequin,	Mr. Francis
Bumkin (the clown)	Mr. Blisset
Heeltap (the cobler)	Master Harris
Billy Puff (the barber)	Master Jefferson
Farmer Sturdy,	Mr. Seymour
Lucy (with a Song)	Mrs. Seymour
Columbine,	Miss Hunt.

Sawyers, Villagers, &c.
In the course of the Pantomime,
A COMIC SONG,
By Mr. Jefferson.

The Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin precisely at 7.
Admittance One Dollar.
☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. GADSBY's bar, and at the THEATRE.
☞ Should the weather prove unfavorable, the entertainments will be postponed until the first fair evening.
September 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just Received, by the ship William and John,

70 Puncheons, well flavored Jamaica RUM, of high proof, that will be offered for sale at Ramsay's wharf, on WEDNESDAY at 3 o' clock in the afternoon. Terms made known at the time of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 9. d

CHEESE AND FRUIT.

Just received, from Rhode-Island, one thousand weight of
EXCELLENT CHEESE,
Some fine table COD-FISH,
AND
Potatoes in good order.
Also, from Jamaica,
Excellent Oranges and Limes.
☞ *A general Assortment of* Groceries *as usual.*

Abel Willis.

September 7. 3t4

St. Vincents Rum,
Muscovado Sugar, and
Spanish Hides,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
August 5. d

AMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is solid min its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. taw

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE, having thought it expedient to postpone the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town, advertised for sale on *this day*, until MONDAY the 21st day of October next—*Notice therefore is given*, That the said Trustees will, on that day, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the several LOTS in the said town, agreeable to the act of assembly establishing the same.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
H. Gunnel, jun.
Wm. Middleton,
Daniel McChichester,
Francis Coffer,
Daniel Lewis,
John C. Hunter.

MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1805. } (29) dtf

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain; the title indisputable, and an old military one. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a considerable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the state, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. *John Brackenridge*, Esq. and others, shewing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5. dtf

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

For Sale, on a liberal Credit,

OR WILL BE EXCHANGED

For improved Property or Ground Rents in Alexandria, George-Town, or Washington;

One-half, or the whole,

OF THE LONG-GLADES,

Containing 1350 *acres of Land—*

SITUATED three miles from the Great Falls of Potomac, in the county of Fairfax, on the post road from Alexandria and the City of Washington, twenty miles from the former and fourteen from the latter.

On this land is the *well known White House*, half way between Alexandria and Leesburg. The buildings are convenient and good, the situation for a public house is inferior to none. A store might be established here to advantage.

This property can be divided so as to give an equal proportion of woodland to each part. There is no tract of the same size, in the county, that is better watered, that has a larger proportion of valuable meadow, nor none in the state on which Plaister of Paris answers better. Hay meets with as ready sale as at Washington or Alexandria. There are on it two Mill-Seats, a Stone Quarry, and an excellent situation for a distillery; appearances of copper ore are very strong on part of the land that adjoins the Mine Tract, belonging to Lord *Tankerville* and others.

ALSO,

A Plantation, containing 400 acres of good Limestone Land, situated within twelve miles of Winchester, 7 of Newtown, and 7 from the Shenandoah river, which is now opening. One half the tract is in heavy timber, has a good proportion of meadow, and is well watered.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land, containing 356 acres, in the district of Columbia, on four mile run, between 7 and 8 miles from Alexandria, and about 4 from George-Town or Washington.

More than half this land is in valuable timber, has a large quarry of building stone, and is well watered, the improvements are indifferent. It has several elegant scites for building, that command a prospect of the city of Washington, and adjacent country.

J. SWIFT.

Sept. 6. eotf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *John Norwood*, to the subscriber, will be exposed to public auction, on Saturday the 28th of September 1805,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on the south side of King street, extending on said street, 63 feet five inches, and running back 176 feet 7 inches. On said lot are a well finished two story frame house, with the necessary back buildings. A credit of 3, 12, 18 and 24 months, will be allowed, on the purchasers giving their notes, with approved indorsers, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria.

Francis Peyton.

Sept. 6 eo3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to Deeds of Trust from Philip Wanton to the subscriber will be sold on the premises, at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th day of October, ensuing,

Six Lots of Ground,

Handsomely situated on Stump Hill, about two miles west from Alexandria, described in the plat of said tract by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25, lying in one body, and containing about 36 acres, being subject to pay of the original purchase money two instalments due 2d January and 2d July past, in amount 597 13-100 dollars—The terms of trust are CASH; but some credit will be allowed on satisfactory security.

In like manner, will be Sold,

In the town of *Centreville*, 25 miles from Alexandria, at 11 o'clock, on the 12th day of October next,

A valuable Lot of Ground, together with the improvements thereon; consisting of a good Frame Dwelling-House, a Tannery of Vats, Bark-House, &c. convenient for the tanning business.

Samuel Craig, *Trustee.*

September 2. eotf

NOTICE.

NO. 517 missing—a *Certificate* of one share of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Alexandria, issued to *James Wilson* the 21st March, 1793, and by him transferred to the subscriber the 11th October following.

John Dunlap.

September 6. e3t

☞ *REMOVAL.*

The subscriber has removed his Goods, consisting of *Hardware*, to the house lately occupied by James Ruffel, in Fairfax-street, next door to Messrs. Janney and Lloyd's; where he will keep a complete assortment of the above Goods, and a general assortment of *Bar-Iron, Crowley, Blistered,* and *German Steel.*

O. P. Finley.

August 31. d2w

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